

THE DAILY HERALD.

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SILVER-25.
LEAD-3.00.

HERALD Calendar for March.

S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
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29	30	31				

EQUAL SUFFRAGE FOR UTAH.

The majority report of the Committee on Elections and Rights of Suffrage is in the main a good article.

The first section is all that the most ardent advocates of equal suffrage could desire. It meets the demand of the great majority of the people of this territory in a straightforward and mainly way. It means what it says and says all that it means.

The phraseology of the sixth section should be changed to: "No idiot, insane person," etc., "shall be permitted to vote," etc. All idiots shall not, implies that some idiots shall be permitted to vote. But that is a minor matter, a mere question of diction.

Section eight, permitting a property qualification for voting on a special tax, or creating indebtedness is a just provision.

The section requiring an educational qualification is in the line of modern progress, and with the exception made is all right. Registration is proper also and ought to be required.

Sections thirteen and fourteen might have been left to the legislature and are not necessary in the constitution.

With these exceptions the article is a good one and we hope will be adopted. There is to be a minority report, chiefly we presume against woman suffrage, as the delegates dissenting are known to be opposed to that principle of political equality and justice. The pledges of the respective parties, on which all the delegates accepted office, should, however, be kept inviolate, and the individual notions of delegates should not prevail against the obligations of the parties to which they belong.

We congratulate the majority of the committee on having formed so good an article on the political rights of the citizens of the State of Utah.

CONSTITUTIONAL PROHIBITION.

The convention acted rightly in giving the large cities, which are specially interested in the question of local rights, representation on the committee to whom has been referred the prohibition question.

As The Herald has pointed out more than once, the right to regulate or suppress the manufacture and sale of intoxicants, ought to be vested in the local authorities, for the reason that the conditions and sentiments of the people in different localities differ widely on this important matter. The people in those districts that desire prohibition should not be given power to establish it in those districts that are opposed to it.

To submit the question to the whole people of the state would probably have the effect of infringing the liberties of thousands of citizens. We think it likely that the great body of the agricultural population would favor the entire suppression of the liquor traffic. The mining and city populations would most emphatically dissent from that. But they would agree to such restrictions as the temperate and law-abiding majority would impose, for the benefit of the public with due respect to the liberty of individuals.

We are therefore opposed to the project of submitting a question that is properly local in its application to the vote of the whole people of the territory. The inhabitants of the counties remote from Salt Lake and Ogden should not decide what shall be the local policy of those cities, but it should be left to municipal regulation.

If the Constitution confers on the legislature power to enact such laws as may be necessary for the control of the liquor traffic, that will be all that is needed on the subject in the fundamental law. Enactments might follow, giving power to the respective cities and counties to prohibit and suppress or regulate and restrain the manufacture and sale of intoxicants, as the large majority of their inhabitants may decide.

The constitution of the State of Texas has this provision:

"The Legislature shall, at its first session, enact a law whereby the qualified voters of any county, justice's precinct, town, city, or such subdivision of a county as may be designated by the commissioner's court of said county may by a majority vote determine from time to time, whether the sale of intoxicating liquors shall be prohibited within the prescribed limits."

We do not present this as the exact model for the provision in the Utah Constitution, but it conveys the sense of what would be proper if the prohibition principle is to be incorporated at all in our state system.

The liberty of the citizen should be preserved inviolate. It is only when that liberty breaks out into "overt acts against peace and good order" that it becomes necessary to restrain it. Let the good sense and the appreciation of personal freedom which should induce the statesman, prevail in the convention over the fads of extremists and the disposition of fanatics to bring all people to their standard of propriety and right.

THE REPUBLICAN RECORD.

The Republican party, by its course in the constitutional convention, has demonstrated what has been frequently charged against it; that it is a party of expediency rather than principles, and that it has no respect for rules even of its own making when policy calls for their violation.

The departure from all precedent and regulations governing legislative bodies, in the start, in order to force upon the convention a policy devised in caucus, has not only exhibited the disposition we refer to, but also the evils to which it leads. The blunders and incompetency displayed by the individuals thus thrust upon the convention, reflect anything but credit upon the party that perpetrated the wrong.

In committee of the whole, the Chairman appointed by the President has manifested the same lack of respect for rules and regard for principle. Reversing one day the ruling of the day before, making one decision for a Republican and another for a Democrat, he has the hardihood to confess that he paid no attention to rules, although they were adopted as law to the convention, but decided as he thought best to facilitate business!

That is Republicanism, through and through. It cares nothing for consistency, stops at no barrier of right, hesitates at no propriety. In the language of Ingalls, its policy is simply "Get There."

The record of Republicanism in the convention must not be lost sight of in the coming contest for the supremacy of parties. It is a striking illustration of the spirit and methods of the party of sectionalism and selfishness, of centralization and implied powers. It should be held up in the full light of day for the people of Utah to behold and beware!

PECULIAR REASONING.

The success of the Groesbeck company in securing a loan of \$85,000 at 6 per cent per annum, which will bring in "cheap money" from the east, is looked upon in business circles as a stroke of good business policy. By obtaining this cash on a mortgage, the company will be able to pay off the indebtedness of \$75,000 which is drawing a large rate of interest, and will have the balance in hand wherewith to effect much needed improvements on the property.

This is all right, and the Groesbeck people are to be congratulated on this relief and the prospects it opens up for future success. But why is the policy which works so favorably in private business, not of equal benefit in public business? If this private company has done a wise thing in obtaining money at six per cent to relieve it of a higher rate of interest, why would it not have been equally wise for Salt Lake county to have obtained money at five per cent to pay off obligations drawing eight per cent interest?

It is singular if that which works so well in private business would not work equally well in public business. The idea that the Groesbeck company has contracted "further indebtedness," that it has "jumped out of the frying pan into the fire," that it has done something "rash and deplorable" does not seem to enter anybody's head. Yet a similar, though better bargain on the part of this county, has been looked upon by the majority of the voters as dangerous, ruinous and wrong.

"Reading the selectmen a lesson," by crippling their hands as to the county business because of the wrong-doing of their predecessors, is a queer way to deal out justice. And the bulk of the people, seem to lose sight of the fact that they are hitting themselves, not the selectmen, and that they, not the county officers, have to pay the eight per cent which they seem to think preferable to five.

Meanwhile, the county must continue to pay eight per cent instead of five on the existing debt, and the people who have to foot the bill seem to think they have done a good thing by refusing cheap money, while the Groesbeck company rejoice over their success in getting money not quite so cheap as that which the county received. It's a funny world and wisdom does not always dwell in the nodules of majorities.

AN EIGHT HOUR LAW.

In discussing the question of the rights of labor, The Herald a few days ago made reference to the eight hours rule for a day's work. We endorsed the idea that eight hours is sufficient for a day's labor, and agreed with the proposition that this should be made legal in reference to public works. But we objected to the incorporation of such a restriction in the State Constitution, and expressed the opinion that it would be in conflict with the Constitution of the United States, which had been formally adopted for the State of Utah.

A correspondent in Coalville wants to know the exact provision of the national Constitution in which that is to be found, and favors the eight hour law as a part of the state constitution, also a compulsory two-weeks pay law.

We do not wish to be understood as claiming that there is an express prohibition in the Constitution of the United States against making eight hours a legal day's work. But we believe that such a provision in reference to anything but public works would be contrary to the spirit of two constitutional provisions. One forbidding any State law impairing the obligation of contracts, and the other against a State law which abridges the privileges or immunities of citizens.

(See section 2 of article 1, and article 14 of the amendments.) The Supreme Court of Illinois has recently ruled that an eight hour law in reference to female labor, is an infringement of the Constitutional provision that: "No person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law." The court held that labor is the property of the individual, and the liberty to dispose of it as best one may is an inalienable right of the citizen. "Process of law" has frequently been decided, judicially, to mean a lawful trial before a court of competent jurisdiction, and not merely a legislative provision.

We believe that under the freedom sought to be secured to citizens by the supreme law, every person must have the liberty to enter into such contracts and obligations in reference to his labor as he chooses or will be satisfactory to him. That he should

be free to work for such a sum per day as many hours as he pleases to contract for, and that employers should be at liberty to make such terms and enter into such obligations as will be mutually agreeable with their employees without restriction of law. Also that these are constitutional liberties and cannot be abridged or impaired by State laws.

The tendency of many so-called labor movements is to infringe upon the liberty of labor as well upon the rights of capital. In efforts to curtail the latter, agitators unintentionally force fetters for the former. The spirit of the national constitution, is the spirit of freedom. It tends to individual liberty as full and complete as is compatible with the general welfare.

Workers have the right to combine and agree that they will not work except for a given price or for so many hours a day, and that they must be paid once a week or at any other stated period. But the State has no right to force these arrangements upon employers. The right to enter into and maintain the obligations of contracts is secured to all citizens and their freedom in this respect must be maintained and not impaired by law.

The state may make regulations as to a legal day's work and the price it will pay for public services of all kinds for itself. But it may not impose these restrictions on individuals. If the state may limit the hours of labor, it may limit the prices of labor in every private concern. That would not be a good thing either for labor or capital, and would be destructive of much of that liberty which the Constitution of the United States was framed and adopted to preserve inviolate.

These Convention Republicans are vehement that churches shall not have state assistance and that industries shall. By this we are to understand that from the Republican standpoint, morality, Christian virtue, and the saving of souls is unworthy of public support while sugar beet and alcohol factories should be made profitable at public expense.

The superior ability of the minority should not be questioned when it is able to attend in such a mastery manner to two such different things as the desires of the majority and the desires of the people.

The most orderly proceeding yet manifest in the conduct of the convention is in the praying part—we have had a Cannon followed by a Cason, which is strictly according to tactics.

Mr. Thurston, the minister from Speckledom, is non grata to Gresham. President Dole should give this ambitious gentleman a chance to quench his official Thurston some office at home.

The Golden Rule as viewed through the medium of Republican politics reads about like this: "Make the other fellow do unto me and my friends what we would do unto ourselves."

Those members of Congress who sold the seeds allowed them for distribution are apparently troubled with moral cross-eyes—they mistook seed time for the time of harvest.

The Chairman of the Committee of the Whole suppresses the rules "in order to facilitate business"—in view of the convention's experience with the rules the decision seems quite natural.

It sometimes happens that the positions assumed by the Chairman of the Committee on Rules and the rules themselves illustrate what the lawyers call a Varian-ee.

The Kaiser's expression, "my royal thanks," naturally leads to speculation as to the several grades and varieties of thanks kept in stock by his royal chatteringbox.

No, the society which meets on the upper floor of the city and county building is not the Society of Christian Endeavor—it is the second Republican legislature.

"The Chair's decision is lost"—Squires. The circumstances would have justified the Colonel in saying that "the chair's judgment is lost."

"The Fatal Card" is the name of a new play produced in New York—probably a fifth ace in the pack.

Millions for bees but not one cent for Christian morality—of such is the platform of Republicanism.

The Hawaiian minister seems to cling to office with a tenacity born of the need of an income.

St. Louis school teachers of thirty years service will hereafter be pensioned on one-half pay.

The Convention rules as administered ought to go into the hands of a receiver.

Among jewelry Republican consistency ranks as paste.

As a yellow jacket Prince Li has been robbed of his sting.

ROOT OF THE EVIL.

Chicago Inter Ocean.
The grand jury of San Francisco has filed fourteen presentments against property owners who, presumably respectable men themselves, rent their property for immoral purposes. The rent to be paid in every large city, and it would be a more effective way of driving out vice than that of arresting the women who occupy the houses. When wealthy men who hold large blocks of real estate in cities refuse to rent for immoral and illegitimate purposes we shall get at the root of this evil, and not until then.

You are too young, no matter what your age, to lose your hair. Save it by the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. It removes dandruff, prevents baldness, restores gray and faded hair to its original color, and makes it soft, glossy, and abundant. No toilet is complete without it.

THE CHOICE OF PARTIES.

Minneapolis Times.
The Times has expressed the fear that the successful party in the next presidential election will be the party that goes into the contest on a free silver and bimetallic platform; and it ventured the prediction that it will be the Democratic party. It begins to look, however, as though that opinion were open to a revision. The Democratic party may be making a lively hustle for the free silver band wagon, but there is no denying that the Republican party is a good second. In fact, it is possible that the American people may be tempted to a futile choice between a Democratic free silver coinage on one hand and Republican free silver coinage on the other.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

Miles Crowley was at one time a very honest stevedore on the Galveston docks. He is now a congressman from Texas.

F. P. Ireland, of Nebraska City, is speaker of the probable successor of United States Senator John M. Thurston as general solicitor of the Union Pacific.

Luther T. Swift, of Provincetown, Mass., a runner on the United States war ship Concord, writes to a friend at home that he has been offered \$35.00, or \$50.00, a month to serve as gunner in a Chinese fort.

George du Maurier and Alma Tadema were students together at Antwerp, and in those days resembled each other so closely that they were hardly distinguishable apart until du Maurier lost the sight of an eye and began to wear blue spectacles.

Patti is writing reminiscences in which she says she was born in 1841, made her debut in Nibbles December 2, 1859. Her good sense, which has long been known, is again shown in the advice which she says she always gives to girls anxious for success on the stage. She tells them: "You must be a good workman at your trade before you can be an artist in your art."

By direction of the president a medal of honor has been awarded to Brigadier-General Orlando B. Wilcox, U. S. A., for distinguished gallantry at the battle of Bull Run, on July 21, 1861, where he voluntarily led repeated charges of the First Michigan Infantry and Eleventh New York (fire) regiments until wounded and taken prisoner.

Ex-Senator Edmunds is enjoying a very large and, of course, profitable practice of the law, now that he has time to devote to his cases, but residents of his native state have little opportunity to know of the real extent of his service, inasmuch as most of his work is in the higher courts of the country. His income from the cases which he presents before the supreme court of the United States must be very large, but his counsel and services are in demand in many parts of the country besides.

Sixty-eight out of 79 German doctors censured the giving of liquors to children. American doctors warn against alcohol basking powders as injurious, and advise use of Dr. Price's cream basking powder.

NEW WOMAN AND BABIES.

Washington Post.
"One of the best things to be said of the 'new woman' is that she doesn't name her baby Grover Cleveland."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

One of the worst things to be said of the 'new woman' is that she has very few occasions for naming new babies.

A WORN OUT TUNE.

Washington Post.
If Mr. McKinley is wise he will send his street piano to the shop and have its tune changed. He will never catch the presidential pennies by grinding out tawdry tunes.

SMILES.

"You think you know it all, don't you?"
"Me? Lord, no! I'm married."—Syracuse Post.

"Tut-tut!—You ought to have been at our house last night. We had quite a blow-out. Erick—So did we. The kitchen boiler burst."—N. Y. Journal.

Foreman—Big sensation! There's the devil to pay outside!
Editor (abstractedly)—Tell him I'll settle his bill.—Atlanta Constitution.

"Men become what they eat," said Professor Gresham. "Then I suppose pugilists are developed from a diet of crabs!"

"Do you think that some of those sugar senators would fight for their country?" asked Mrs. Cortes.
"No, I can't say I do," replied her husband, thoughtfully. "They're mostly too busy fighting for the earth."—Washington Star.

Mrs. Inquisitive—Your husband must be earning more than he used to. I see you have a new seal on his jacket.
Mrs. Straightface—No, indeed. He's learned how to fix the gas meter.—Sound Bells.

Honker—Do you think a salary of \$3,000 should be a sufficient inducement for a young man to marry?

Kissam—I do, most assuredly. Show me the woman who is willing to pay that salary to her husband.—Detroit Free Press.

"My son," said the kindly old gentleman to the youth he saw loafing in the billiard hall, "you ought not to be idling in here. Time is money, my young friend."
"Yes, I know it," responded the youth. "Forty cents an hour."—Indianapolis Journal.

"Isn't it sad," asked the young girl, romantically, "to think of the roses of yesterday?"
"It is," said the young man emphatically. "I have an unpaid florist's bill of \$4."—Chicago Record.

Lawyer—What's that book you are reading?

Law Student—Oh, it's a work on common sense.

Lawyer—Yes, sir, and one day with such a book as that would ruin your mind for legal work forever.—Judge.

Fust it's warm an' nice like June,
Then it's drefful cool;
Spring has started rather soon
Playin' April Fool.
—Washington Star.

LENT.

This is the season of the year
A maiden's soul to lose;
If she may read her title clear
To mansions in the sky.
Here are a few
Seen by the way,
And what they do
Or what they say.

The young and lovely Vassar miss
To reach the gate gives vent;
For many a cherished dream of bliss
She'll draw no more through Lent.
"Alas," she sighs,
"I'll chew no gum
In forty days!"
For Lent has come.

Chicago's rash, misguided girl,
With earthly joys content,
Her trilly foot, in giddy whirl,
Will shake in spite of Lent.
"Well dance," cries she,
"And flirt, I vow,
For Lent care we
If Lent be come!"

The calm, aesthetic Boston maid
Needs not to change her bent;
But just looks naturally staid.
She's always playing Lent!
With upturned eyes
And accents glum,
She sits and sighs
That Lent has come!

But our own dear Manhattan girl,
By pious thoughts intent,
Demurely smooths each truant curl
And tucks them in for Lent.
Then softly sings
The Te Deum.
Any other songs
For Lent is come.
—N. Y. Evening Sun.

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ARRIVE.
From Butte, Portland, San Francisco, Cache Valley and Ogden, 10:30 a.m.
From all points east, Park City and Ogden, 11:30 a.m.
From San Francisco, Ogden and intermediate points, 7:35 p.m.
From Milford, Utah, Provo, San Jose, and Berkeley, 8:10 p.m.
From Terminus and Tooele, 8:30 p.m.

DEPART.
For Ogden, Park City and all points east, 7:00 a.m.
For Ogden and intermediate points, 8:30 a.m.
For Ogden, intermediate points, San Francisco and Cache Valley points, 2:40 p.m.
For Ogden, all eastern points—Butte, Portland and San Francisco, 5:20 p.m.
For Berkeley, Provo, San Jose, Napa, Utah and Provo, 7:45 a.m.
For Tooele and Terminus, 7:45 a.m.

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Current Time Table.
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LEAVE SALT LAKE CITY.
No. 2—For Bingham, Provo, Grand Junction and all points east, 8:05 a.m.
No. 4—For Provo, Grand Junction and all points east, 7:40 p.m.
No. 6—For Mt. Pleasant, Moab, Salina, and all intermediate points, 5:00 p.m.
No. 8—For Ogden and the west, 1:00 p.m.
No. 1—For Ogden and the west, 1:00 p.m.
No. 3—For Provo, Grand Junction, and the east, 11:35 p.m.
No. 5—From Provo, Grand Junction, and the east, 11:35 p.m.
No. 7—From Ogden and Payson, 9:35 a.m.
No. 9—From Ogden and the west, 7:55 a.m.
No. 11—From Ogden and the west, 7:55 a.m.

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